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R.A.	$\Delta\delta_\alpha$ (1870–1880).	R.A.	$\Delta\delta_\alpha$ (1870–1880).
h	″	h	″
0·0	−0·23	12·0	+0·40
1·0	−0·12	13·0	+0·42
2·0	−0·14	14·0	+0·26
3·0	−0·23	15·0	+0·15
4·0	−0·27	16·0	+0·13
5·0	−0·23	17·0	+0·08
6·0	−0·06	18·0	+0·06
7·0	+0·05	19·0	−0·01
8·0	−0·01	20·0	−0·10
9·0	−0·09	21·0	−0·16
10·0	+0·10	22·0	−0·20
11·0	+0·32	23·0	−0·25

Blackheath: May 13, 1886.

On the Proper Motion of Twenty-nine Telescopic Stars.

By J. L. E. Dreyer, Ph.D.

Of late years a considerable number of telescopic stars have been found to have Proper Motion. Not only has Argelander thoroughly investigated 480 stars, the great majority of which are below the sixth magnitude, and deduced the most probable values of their Proper Motions from all published observations of them, but every new Star Catalogue has added to the number of known Proper Motions, while not a few cases casually detected are to be found in the volumes of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. I propose in this paper to discuss the Proper Motions of twenty-nine stars contained in the Second Armagh Catalogue of 3300 stars, as every contribution to our knowledge of one of the most important departments of Sidereal Astronomy must be of some value.

The Armagh Observations were made in the years 1859 to 1883 with the Mural Circle by Jones, to which in 1862 was added a telescope of seven inches' aperture by the late Mr. Th. Grubb. For further details as regards the instrument, the observations and their reduction, I may refer to the Catalogue itself, which I hope will be distributed in a few weeks. The working list was formed by selecting suitable stars from Baily's Lalande, which were supposed not to have been lately reobserved elsewhere. The mean places for 1875 resulting from the Armagh

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Observations were compared with Baily's places, and wherever a difference appeared, exceeding upwards of a second of time in R.A. and eight or ten seconds in N.P.D., the voluminous list of corrections to Baily, given by Argelander in vol. vii. of the Bonn Observations, was in the first instance consulted. If this did not clear up the discrepancy, other modern Catalogues were examined in order to see whether the star was endowed with Proper Motion. In a great many cases it turned out that it was not, but whenever it seemed at all likely that there was Proper Motion, and that its amount had not been previously determined, all the materials available for this purpose were brought together. Lalande's observations were first reduced anew by means of Von Asten's excellent tables. The positions in Weisse's first Catalogue were also tested by a renewed reduction from the Königsberg Observations, but as the places found differed but very slightly from Weisse's, this precaution was not considered necessary in the case of Weisse's second Catalogue, as it is well known that it was prepared with considerably more care than the first one. All other modern Catalogues were searched and the positions were reduced to 1875, the epoch of the second Armagh Catalogue.

As the forthcoming Paris Catalogue, the Zone Catalogues of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft*, and probably also in some cases the new Brussels Catalogue, will soon furnish plenty of excellent positions for the stars in question, the Proper Motions in this paper are not to be considered as definitively determined. I have, therefore, simply used the places taken from the various Star Catalogues without applying systematic corrections for difference of equinox, &c. This omission can, however, hardly influence the results much, as the latter must for many years to come to a great extent depend on Bessel's and Lalande's observations; and considering the long interval of time which separates us from these, the systematic corrections to them become of less consequence. Whenever a star occurred in more than two Catalogues, in addition to the new Armagh Catalogue, the Proper Motion in both co-ordinates was computed by the method of least squares.

In the following the stars are designated by their numbers in the new Catalogue and in Baily's Lalande. For all stars north of 92° N.P.D. the magnitudes are taken from the *Durchmusterung*. The places are for 1875·0. Figures in brackets denote the number of observations; except where otherwise stated, each result depends only on one observation.

448 = LL. 6638, Mag. 8·0.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1798·00	3 29 38·33	1798·00	64 24 34·6
Bessel	1828·10	39·11	1828·10	47·0
Armagh	1873·70	39·93 (4)	1874·29	54·9 (3)

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Applying a Proper Motion = + 0ˢ·019 and + 0″·22 we get:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	3 29 39·79	64 24 51·5
Bessel	40·00	57·3
Armagh	39·95	55·1

462 = LL. 6938, Mag. 7·0.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1799·88	3 38 15·27	1799·88	109 30 59·1
Arg. Oeltzen	1850·92	16·16	1850·92	59·5
Armagh	1871·96	16·74	1865·95	48·9 (2)

The two Armagh results in N.P.D. agree well *inter se.* It must be left for the future to decide whether there is P.M. in this co-ordinate. Applying a P.M. = + 0ˢ·024 we get:

	h m s
Lalande	3 38 17·07
Argelander	16·74
Armagh	16·81

521 = LL. 7892, Mag. 7·0.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1798·05	4 7 16·96	1798·05	77 58 4·2
Bessel	1823·01	18·17	1823·01	8·0
Rümker	1847·0	18·51 (2)	1847·0	8·4 (2)
Glasgow	1872·39	19·12 (2)	1874·29	11·6 (3)
Armagh	1876·20	19·35 (4)	1876·91	10·5 (5)

Giving the two last positions double weight we find P.M. = + 0ˢ·0270 and + 0″·080. Applying these we get:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	4 7 19·04	77 58 10·4
Bessel	19·57	12·2
Rümker	19·27	10·6
Glasgow	19·19	11·7
Armagh	19·32	10·3

624 = LL. 9491, Mag. 7·0.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1799·88	4 55 54·67	1799·88	101 7 2·8
Bessel	1824·53	54·84 (2)	1824·53	8·0 (2)
Santini	1843·0	54·90	1843·0	7·7
Santini	1857·0	55·21	1857·0	1·4
Armagh	1879·02	55·23	1880·48	5·2 (2)

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Bessel's single results in N.P.D. are 10″·8 and 5″·2. There is probably no P.M. in N.P.D. Giving all the Right Ascensions equal weight we find P.M. = + 0$^{\text{s}}$·0072, which gives:

	h	m	s
Lalande	4	55	55·21
Bessel			55·20
Santini			55·13
Santini			55·34
Armagh			55·20

677 = LL. 10394, Mag. 7·0.

		h	m	s		°	′	″
Lalande	1798·06	5	25	3·62	1798·06	100	9	34·9
Bessel	1823·96			[3·08]	1823·96			47·0
Santini	1843·0			3·65 (2)	1843·0			52·9 (2)
Santini	1857·0			4·03 (2)	1857·0			54·9 (2)
Armagh				—	1860·00			55·4 (2)
Armagh	1873·96			4·14 (3)	1875·95			63·4 (4)

Rejecting Bessel's R.A. and giving all the others equal weight the P.M. is found = + 0$^{\text{s}}$·0081 and + 0″.354, which gives:

	h	m	s	°	′	″
Lalande	5	25	4·24	100	10	2·1
Bessel			—			5·1
Santini			3·91			4·2
Santini			4·17			1·3
Armagh			—			0·7
Armagh			4·15			2·9

In N.P.D. the Proper Motion is well established, in R.A. it is somewhat doubtful. Lalande's R.A. depends, however, on two wire-transits agreeing well *inter se*.

729 = LL. 11196, Mag. 7·0.

		h	m	s		°	′	″
Lalande	1798·06	5	48	51·97	1798·06	76	4	11·3
Bessel	1823·18			53·07	1823·18			27·1
Glasgow	1867·15			54·55	1867·15			51·8
Armagh	1871·11			54·70 (2)	1871·11			52·9 (2)
Glasgow	1877·05			54·64	1878·88			54·3 (2)
Armagh	1881·50			55·06 (2)	1881·65			56·9 (3)

As the Glasgow and Armagh observations are made at two epochs differing about ten years, I have used them separately. Giving the above positions equal weight the P.M. is found = + 0$^{\text{s}}$.0341 and + 0″·540. Applying these to the observations we have:

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		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande		5 48 54·59		76 4 52·8
Bessel		54·84		55·1
Glasgow	1867	54·82		56·0
Armagh	1871	54·83		55·0
Glasgow	1877–78	54·71		52·2
Armagh	1881	54·84		53·3

788 = LL. 12293–96, Mag. 7·4.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1797·11	6 20 23·90 (2)	1797·11	53 25 57·8 (2)
Bessel	1829·20	23·45	1829·20	26 6·2
Armagh	1869·89	21·90 (5)	1866·73	26 13·4 (6)

Applying a P.M. of $-\ 0^{\rm s}{\cdot}031$ and $+\ 0''{\cdot}21$ we get:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	6 20 21·49	53 26 14·2
Bessel	22·03	15·8
Armagh	21·74	15·1

985 = LL. 16494, Mag. 7·5.

		h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	1794·11	8 18 9·90	90 44 0·8
Bessel	1824·05	10·33	14·4
Santini	1839·0	10·51	14·1
Lamont	1841·59	10·59 (10)	12·4 (10
Santini	1862·0	10·74	21·6
Göttingen	1868·65	10·62 (2)	20·0 (2)
Armagh	1879·18	10·95 (2)	21·8 (2)

Giving Lamont, Göttingen, and Armagh double weight, the P.M. is found $= +\ 0^{\rm s}{\cdot}0098$ and $+\ 0''{\cdot}228$. Applying this we get:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	8 18 10·69	90 44 19·2
Bessel	10·83	26·0
Santini	10·86	22·3
Lamont	10·92	20·0
Santini	10·87	24·0
Göttingen	10·68	21·4
Armagh	10·91	20·9

1010 = LL. 16964, Mag. 6·5.

		h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	1796·18	8 31 24·43	68 52 10·3
Bessel	1826·13	24·12	17·9
Armagh	1880·21	24·05	27·0

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Assuming a P.M. = $-0^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}003$ and $+0''{\cdot}18$ these positions become:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	8 31 24·19	68 52 23·5
Bessel	23·97	26·7
Armagh	24·07	26·1

The P.M. is somewhat doubtful, especially in R.A., as Lalande has only one wire and gives no fraction of the second.

1294 = LL. 21358, Mag. 8·0.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1798·19	11 3 17·97	1798·19	86 52 3·8
Bessel	1823·28	17·36	1823·28	8·1
Lamont	1842·29	17·31	1842·29	2·7
Armagh	1851·28	16·96	1854·23	4·9 (2)
Schjellerup	1862·19	16·83	1862·19	3·8
Glasgow	1868·89	16·67 (3)	1868·89	6·3 (3)
Armagh	1883·26	16·53	1883·26	10·8

There seems to be no Proper Motion in N.P.D. Giving the Glasgow R.A. double weight, the P.M. is found = $-0^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}0172$, applying which we get:

	h m s
Lalande	11 3 16·65
Bessel	16·47
Lamont	16·75
Armagh	16·55
Schjellerup	16·61
Glasgow	16·57
Armagh	16·67

1462 = LL. 23640, Mag. 7·2.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1791·25	12 32 37·77	1791·25	44 5 29·1
Arg. Oeltzen	1843·36	37·22	1843·36	37·6
Radcliffe	1851·8	37·14 (4)	1851·7	38·2 (5)
Armagh	1876·32	36·53 (2)	1868·34	37·1 (2)

It does not seem likely that there is Proper Motion in N.P.D. The amount of P.M. in R.A. depends to a great extent on the weight which is given to Lalande, and as he has only one wire and no fraction of the second, his R.A. may possibly be too small. Giving LL. weight = ½ and Glasgow and Radcliffe 2, the P.M. becomes = $-0^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}0178$, applying which we get:

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	h m s
Lalande	12 32 36·28
Argelander	36·66
Radcliffe	36·73
Armagh	36·55

1554 = LL. 24760–61, Mag. 7·2.

		h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	1796·28	13 14 27·84 (2)	51 10 44·9 (2)
Armagh	1875·37	25·42	53·6

This star does not occur in any other Catalogue. The P.M. must be nearly $- 0^{s}{\cdot}031$ and $+ 0''{\cdot}11$.

1727 = LL. 27055–56, Mag. 5·8.

		h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	1794·85	14 44 39·15 (2)	65 34 15·4 (2)
Bessel	1826·41	39·70	20·6
Armagh	1869·31	40·48	14·0

With a P.M. $= + 0^{s}{\cdot}018$ the Right Ascensions become:

	h m s
Lalande	14 44 40·59
Bessel	40·57
Armagh	40·58

1783 = LL. 27957, Mag. 6·5

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1798·44	15 14 21·82	1798·44	91 56 58·5
Lamont	1851·87	20·74 (7)	1851·27	57 10·0 (6)
Göttingen	1868·27	20·40 (2)	1868·27	14·2 (2)
Armagh	1879·63	20·14 (4)	1879·63	17·1 (4)

Giving Lalande half weight the P.M. is found $= - 0^{s}{\cdot}0222$ and $+ 0''{\cdot}265$, which gives:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	15 14 20·12	91 57 18·8
Lamont	20·23	16·3
Göttingen	20·25	16·0
Armagh	20·24	15·9

1880 = LL. 29259, Mag. 7·9.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1798·32	15 58 17·06	1798·32	90 48 46·2
Lamont	1852·67	16·26 (11)	1852·67	51·9 (11)
Göttingen	1867·85	15·96 (2)	1867·85	54·6 (2)
Armagh	1875·38	15·94 (3)	1880·34	57·3 (2)

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Giving Lalande half weight we find P.M. = $-0^{s}\cdot0142$ and $+0''\cdot138$, applying which the positions become:

	h	m	s	°	′	″
Lalande	15	58	15·97	90	48	56·7
Lamont			15·94			55·0
Göttingen			15·86			55·6
Armagh			15·94			56·6

1912 = LL. 29752, Mag. 7·2.

		h	m	s	°	′	″
Lalande	1794·33	16	12	52·85	57	54	22·7
Bessel	1826·44			53·12 (2)			14·2 (2)
Armagh	1877·98			53·73 (2)		53	57·2 (2)

Applying a P.M. = $+0^{s}\cdot011$ and $-0''\cdot34$ we get:

	h	m	s	°	′	″
Lalande	16	12	53·74	57	53	55·3
Bessel			53·65			57·7
Armagh			53·70			56·2

1949 = LL. 30271, Mag. 7·2.

		h	m	s	°	′	″
Lalande	1794·33	16	31	35·36	58	46	34·0
Bessel	1826·44			35·43			50·2
Armagh	1876·06			35·47 (5)		47	13·6 (5)

There is probably no P.M. in R.A. In N.P.D. it is = $+0''\cdot48$, which gives:

	°	′	″
Lalande	58	47	12·7
Bessel			13·5
Armagh			13·1

2355 = LL. 35851, Mag. 5·5.

		h	m	s	°	′	″
Lalande	1794·44	19	2	20·09	73	19	25·6
Rümker	1838·0			20·79 (4)			41·5 (4)
Armagh	1876·61			20·91 (8)			54·4 (8)

With a P.M. = $+0^{s}\cdot005$ and $+0''\cdot34$ we get:

	h	m	s	°	′	″
Lalande	19	2	20·49	73	19	53·0
Rümker			20·97			54·1
Armagh			20·90			53·9

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In R.A. the Proper Motion is very doubtful, as Lalande has only one wire, but in N.P.D. it seems well established.

2684 = LL. 39934, Mag. 7·0.

		h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	1793·59	20 33 55·28	51 47 33·3
Bessel	1825·70	56·46	40·5
Armagh	1876·24	56·68 (5)	48·9 (5)

As Lalande has only one wire and no fraction of the second, it is as yet impossible to decide whether there is any P.M. in R.A. In N.P.D. a P.M. of + 0″·17 gives:

	° ′ ″
Lalande	51 47 47·1
Bessel	48·9
Armagh	48·7

2732 = LL. 40484, Mag. 7·7.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1794·50	20 50 26·72	1794·50	88 44 58·8
Piazzi	1802·68	26·55 (6)	1802·68	45 7·4 (6)
Bessel	1821·63	[27·58]	1821·63	6·4
Taylor	1837·0	26·55 (2)	1837·0	13·7 (2)
Lamont	1849·20	26·44 (13)	1849·20	17·1 (13)
Armagh	1865·66	26·38	1867·57	20·5

Bessel's R.A. is doubtless $1^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}0$ too great; it has not been used. Giving Taylor's position weight 2 and Lamont's weight 3, the P.M. is found = $-0^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}0041$ and + 0″·264, which gives:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	20 50 26·39	88 45 20·1
Piazzi	26·25	26·5
Bessel	26·36	20·5
Taylor	26·39	23·7
Lamont	26·33	23·9
Armagh	26·34	22·5

2741 = LL. 40604–6, Mag. 7·8.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1794·14	20 52 11·42 (2)	1794·14	47 35 48·8 (2)
Bessel	1825·76	11·73	1825·76	45·5
Armagh	1871·67	12·65 (4)	1871·66	33·5 (3)

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Adopting a P.M. = $+\,0^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}175$ and $-\,0''{\cdot}23$ we get:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	20 52 12·83	47 35 30·2
Bessel	12·59	34·2
Armagh	12·71	32·7

2835 = LL. 41700, Mag. 8.5.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1794·61	21 20 25·88	1794·61	85 5 0·7
Bessel	1821·66	26·69	1821·66	10·1
Lamont	1841·64	26·77	1841·64	14·6
Armagh	1874·24	26·79 (2)	1873·74	24·8

Lalande has only one wire and no fraction of the second. There can hardly be any Proper Motion in R.A. The observations of N.P.D. give a P.M. = $+\,0''{\cdot}297$, applying which we get:

	° ′ ″
Lalande	85 5 24·6
Bessel	25·9
Lamont	24·5
Armagh	25·2

2883 = LL. 42286, Mag. 7·1.

		h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	1793·64	21 35 25·05	63 48 40·3
Bessel	1825·66	25·59	48·3
Armagh	1877·78	27·05 (4)	50·1 (4)

Adopting a P.M. of $+\,0^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}026$, the Right Ascensions become:

	h m s
Lalande	21 35 27·16
Bessel	26·87
Armagh	26·98

Lalande has two wires, but they differ by $0^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}6$. Still, the P.M. in R.A. seems certain. Lalande is probably 10″ wrong in P.D.

2933 = LL. 42843–44, Mag. 7·2.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1794·61	21 52 13·06 (2)	1794·61	86 48 38·6 (2)
Bessel	1821·66	12·77	1821·66	42 6
Santini	1839·0	12·21 (2)	1839·0	46·5 (2)
Lamont	1847·78	12·03	1847·78	42·7
Glasgow	1870·80	11·52 (3)	1870·80	51·4 (3)
Armagh	1875·17	11·56 (4)	1875·68	52·3 (5)

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From these we find the P.M. = $-\ 0^{s}{\cdot}0202$ and $+\ 0''{\cdot}179$, which gives:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	21 52 11·44	86 48 53·0
Bessel	11·69	52·1
Santini	11·48	52·9
Lamont	11·48	47·6
Glasgow	11·44	52·2
Armagh	11·56	52·2

3064 = LL. 44458–59, Mag. 7·5.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1794·61	22 37 27·82 (2)	1794·61	86 47 12·4 (2)
Bessel	1821·73	28·54 (2)	1821·73	5·4 (2)
Yarnall	1858·8	28·59 (2)	1853·9	46 51·5 (2)
Schjellerup	1861·97	28·54	1861·97	51·6
Glasgow	1871·70	28·72 (2)	1874·80	45·4 (4)
Armagh	1874·72	28·80 (5)	1874·72	47·1 (5)

Giving all equal weight, the P.M. is found = $+\ 0^{s}{\cdot}0104$ and $-\ 0''{\cdot}329$, which gives:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	22 37 28·60	86 46 46·0
Bessel	29·09	47·9
Yarnall	28·76	44·6
Schjellerup	28·68	47·3
Glasgow	28·75	45·3
Armagh	28·80	47·

Bessel's observations were made on October 21 and September 1, 1821; the R.A.s differ by $0^{s}{\cdot}33$. If the second observation were left out, the agreement would be a little better in R.A.

3083 = LL. 44738, Mag. 7·2.

		h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	1797·74	22 45 24·30	38 36 36·4
Argelander	1842·45	25·34 (3)	29·5 (3)
Armagh	1878·91	25·44	21·2

Lalande has only one wire and no fraction of second; his R.A. is therefore probably $1^{s}{\cdot}0$ too small, and there would then be no P.M. in R.A. In N.P.D. a P.M. = $-\ 0''{\cdot}21$ represents the observations as follows:

	° ′ ″
Lalande	38 36 20·2
Argelander	22·7
Armagh	22·

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3111 = LL. 45028, Mag. 7·9.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1795·69	22 55 18·47	1795·69	94 30 23·0
Yarnall	1865·80	20·55 (7)	1865·70	43·3 (3)
Dunsink	1881·75	21·16 (3)	1881·75	47·0 (3)
Armagh	1883·93	21·01	1883·93	49·9

Giving the first and the last result half weight, the P.M. is found = $+ 0^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}0307$ and $+ 0''{\cdot}278$, which gives:

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	22 55 20·90	94 30 45·0
Yarnall	20·83	45·9
Dunsink	20·95	45·1
Armagh	20·74	47·4

3163 = LL. 45680, Mag. 7·5.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1795·69	23 13 45·47	1795·69	94 35 44·1
Bessel	1822·73	45·96	1822·73	53·0
Santini	1843·0	46·22	1843·0	[64·5]
Armagh	1853·86	46·66	1850·70	59·2
Yarnall	1858·70	46·41 (3)	1861·80	56·4 (3)
Schjellerup	1862·95	46·74	1862·95	55·3
Glasgow	1868·80	46·62 (3)	1870·15	57·3 (3)
Armagh	1882·79	46·89	1882·79	59·0

Santini is doubtless $10''{\cdot}0$ wrong in P.D. Leaving this out, the P.M. is found = $+ 0^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}0163 + 0''{\cdot}140$, which gives (after correcting Santini by $- 10''$):

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	23 13 46·76	94 35 55·2
Bessel	46·81	60·3
Santini	46·74	59·0
Armagh	47·00	62·6
Yarnall	46·68	58·6
Schjellerup	46·94	57·0
Glasgow	46·72	58·0
Armagh	46·76	57·9

3218 = LL. 46343–44–45, Mag. 6·8.

		h m s		° ′ ″
Lalande	1796·47	23 33 11·13 (3)	1796·47	62 27 28·8 (3)
Bessel	1827·75	12·10	1827·75	23·9
Armagh	1868·89	12·75	1867·80	13·0 (2)

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Adopting a P.M. = $+ 0^{\mathrm{s}}{\cdot}020$ and $- 0''{\cdot}24$ we get:—

	h m s	° ′ ″
Lalande	23 33 12·70	62 27 10·0
Bessel	13·04	12·6
Armagh	12·87	11·3

In addition to these Proper Motions, a number of other more doubtful cases have been found, which are mentioned in the Notes to the new Armagh Catalogue. These are: LL. 4381, 6106, 6254, 6275, 8618, 11374, 14264, 35817, 37766, 44738. These, as well as several stars with Proper Motion announced on a former occasion (*Copernicus*, vol. ii. pp. 148–151) I would recommend to the attention of meridian observers.

Micrometric Observations of Nova Andromedæ, made at the Observatory, Dunsink. By Sir R. S. Ball.

I see that Professor Asaph Hall has made a series of measures to try if *Nova Andromedæ* has an appreciable Parallax. Perhaps it may be of interest in connection with this subject to publish the following measurements which I made here last autumn with the South Equatorial. The instrument and mode of observing have been described in the various parts of the "Dunsink Observations."

From *Nova Andromedæ* to Star, 11th mag. *s.f.*

	Dist.	Pos.		Dist.	Pos.
1885.	″	° ′	1885.	′	° ′
30 Sep.	229·7	156 33	1 Dec.	228·3	155 35
3 Oct.	230·2	156 25	2 „	229·5	157 3
4 Nov.		156 17	9 „	229·4	156 36
30 „	228·8	155 29			

From *Nova Andromedæ* to Star, 10th mag. *p.*

	Dist.	Pos.		Dist.	Pos.
1885.	″	° ′	1885.	″	° ′
21 Sep.	110·0	262 0	30 Nov.	109·5	260 36
30 „	110·6	261 6	1 Dec.	109·7	261 22
3 Oct.	108·9	261 46	2 „	108·7	262 7
27 „	109·0	262 41	7 „	109·8	260 47
28 „	109·8	263 19	8 „	109·1	261 13
4 Nov.	109·9	262 17	9 „	108·3	261 35

Dunsink Observatory,
1886, *May* 13.